

Supplementary Materials for

Ponizovskiy, V., Weißflog, M.I., Osin, E., & Grigoryan, L. (2026). War, what is it good for? Propaganda, value-instantiating beliefs, war support and resistance in Russia. *advances.in/psychology*, 1, e825539. <https://doi.org/10.56296/aip00054>

Table S0. Deviations from the Preregistration

Preregistered Hypotheses				
Hypothesis	Analysis	Deviations and rationale	Outcome	Where it is reported
<i>H1a. News consumption from pro-government media sources predicts more positive attitudes towards the war.</i>	Linear regression; IVs: news consumption from pro-government media and from oppositional media; DV: attitude	No deviations	Confirmed	Table S10
<i>H1b. News consumption from oppositional media sources predicts more negative attitudes towards the war.</i>	Linear regression; IVs: news consumption from pro-government media and from oppositional media; DV: attitude.	No deviations	Confirmed	Table S10
<i>H1c. News consumption from pro-government media sources predicts weaker intentions to act against and stronger intentions to act in support of the war.</i>	Linear regression; IVs: news consumption from pro-government media and from oppositional media; DV: attitude.	No deviations	Confirmed	Table S11
<i>H1d. News consumption from oppositional media sources predicts stronger intentions to act against the</i>	Linear regression; IVs: news consumption from pro-government media and from	No deviations	Confirmed	Table S11

<i>war and weaker intentions to act in support of the war.</i>	oppositional media; DV: attitude.			
<i>H2a. The association between news consumption and attitude is moderated by trust in different kinds of media. The more trust in the given media, the stronger its influence on attitude.</i>	Path model; independent variables: consumption of pro-government and oppositional media, trust in government and oppositional media, interactions between consumption and trust for the respective kinds of media; dependent variable: attitude.	The attitudinal variable had to be Tukey-transformed for the model to converge.	Partial support: the relationship between independent media use and attitude is positively moderated by trust of independent media.	Table S12
<i>2b. The association between news consumption and intentions is moderated by trust in different kinds of media. The more trust in the given media, the stronger its influence on intention.</i>	Path model; independent variables: consumption of pro-government and oppositional media, trust in government and oppositional media, interactions between consumption and trust for the respective kinds of media; dependent variables: intention to act against the war / in support of the war	No deviations	Mostly supported: 3 out of 4 hypothesized interactions were significant and in the expected direction.	Table S13
<i>H3. We expect a higher conspiracy mentality to predict higher trust in pro-government media sources and lower trust in oppositional media sources.</i>	Path model; IV: conspiracy mentality; DVs: trust in pro-government media and trust in oppositional media	Linear regression; the model is one-step.	Not supported. Conspiracy mentality was associated with lower trust towards pro-government media and was unrelated to trust towards independent media.	Table S14

<i>H4a. Consumption of pro-government media predicts more positive VIBs about the war, which in turn predict a more positive attitude and stronger intention to act in support of the war, as well as weaker intention to protest the war.</i>	Path model; news consumption from pro-government and oppositional media predict VIBs, which predict attitude, which predicts intention to act in support of/against the war. We will select five VIBs that are most strongly related to the dependent variables (attitude and intention to act in support of/against the war). These five VIBs will be included in the model as parallel mediators.	We included all 10 VIBs into the model as parallel mediators and estimated indirect paths. .	Supported.	Figure S4
<i>H4b. Consumption of oppositional media predicts less positive VIBs about the war, which in turn predict less positive attitude and less intention to act in support of the war, as well as more intention to protest the war.</i>	Path model; news consumption from pro-government and oppositional media predict VIBs, which predict attitude, which predicts intention to act in support of/against the war. We will select five VIBs that are most strongly related to the dependent variables (attitude and intention to act in support of/against the war). These five VIBs will be included in the model as parallel mediators.	We included all 10 VIBs into the model as parallel mediators and estimated indirect paths.	Supported.	Figure S4
Preregistered exploratory analyses				
<i>Exploratory: looking for VIB clusters and ideological clusters, testing if media consumption predicts cluster membership; testing if general trust</i>	-	K-means clustering was originally conducted. Following the suggestions of the reviewers, we	VIB clusters were associated with media consumption such that the 'war protects social	Tables S9, S15, Figure S3

predicts conspiracy mentality, as well as trust in specific news sources.

conducted a latent profile analysis instead.

VIB cluster-media relationship was tested with a linear regression.

General trust as a predictor was not tested.

order' cluster was associated with more pro-state and less independent media use.

Non-registered but reported analyses

-	CFA of VIB items	To establish factor structure, on reviewers' suggestions.	Achievement and Power VIBs were merged for further analyses	Main text
-	Regressions of pro-state and independent media consumption onto individual VIBs and sociodemographic covariates	On reviewers' suggestions, as replacement for the mediation analysis	More positive individual VIBs for conservation values were associated with pro-state, and more negative – with independent media use. The reverse pattern was observed for self-enhancement values.	Main text
-	Regressions of attitudes, pro-war and anti-war behavioural intentions on individual VIBs and sociodemographic and ideological covariates	On reviewers' suggestions, as replacement for the mediation analysis	Some individual VIBs were related to attitudes, pro-war and anti-war intentions.	Main text

-	Latent profile analyses	On reviewers' suggestions, as a more robust alternative to k-means clustering	Two clusters similar to k-means clustering were identified (correlation between the dichotomous memberships of LPA and k-means class $r = .87$)	Main text
-	Regression of attitudes, pro-war and anti-war behavioural intentions on membership in VIB k-means cluster and sociodemographic and ideological covariates	This analysis emerged as a continuation of the preregistered exploration of VIB clustering. Treating VIB responses as profiles is theoretically meaningful; this analysis conveyed the VIB-attitude and VIB-intention relationships more succinctly than analyses on individual VIBs (part of mediation analyses).	K-means cluster membership was associated with attitudes and both types of intentions on par with RWA and stronger than SDO and National Identity	Table S9
-	Regression of attitudes, pro-war and anti-war behavioural intentions on the posterior probabilities of VIB profiles and sociodemographic and ideological covariates	On reviewers suggestions.	The pattern of relationships was similar to that of k-means cluster analysis, except LPA cluster was not significantly associated with anti-war intentions after controls.	Main text

Notes. The preregistration (<https://aspredicted.org/8z2q-4psz.pdf>) described a series of regressions and path-analytic models. Although the hypotheses were guided by causal thinking, the term 'prediction' in the hypotheses refers solely to statistical prediction, as all analyses were intended for and conducted on cross-sectional data. The profile-based analyses that were registered as an exploratory direction provided the most accessible summary of the focal interrelations and were therefore selected for the main publication text. Their results are consistent with the preregistered analyses.

Table S1. Goodness-of-Fit Indicators of Models for Value-Instantiating Beliefs ($n = 966$).

Model	χ^2	df	χ^2 / df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
Single Factor	2005.09***	152	13.19	.760	.731	.112	.076
Four Factors (Higher-Order Values)	1283.43***	171	46.25	.853	.828	.090	.063
Ten Factors (Not admissible)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nine Factors	701.61***	210	3.34	.936	.913	.061	.045

Note. Robust (MLR) fit indices reported. The ten-factor model did not converge to a positive definite covariance matrix due to the correlation between Achievement and Power. Therefore, the model was modified to model these VIBs as a single factor, and the resulting nine-factor model was assessed. ***
 $p < .001$

Table S2. Unstandardized Loadings (Standard Errors) and Standardized Loadings for Nine-Factor Confirmatory Model of Value-Instantiating Beliefs (n = 966).

Item	Positive anchor	Factor	Unstandardized (SE)	Standardized
1	Be a safe thing to do, for me personally	SE	1.00 (–)	.56
2	Make the country more stable and secure	SE	1.76 (.10)	.87
3	Violate the rules and expectations of others	CO	1.00 (–)	.79
4	Help me avoid upsetting or annoying others.	CO	1.22 (.05)	.79
5	Be in line with the customs handed down...	TR	1.00 (–)	.94
6	Express traditional values and beliefs.	TR	0.97 (.02)	.94
7	Satisfy the needs of people dear to me.	BE	1.00 (–)	.82
8	Demonstrate that family/friends can trust me.	BE	0.63 (.04)	.60
9	Help the weak and vulnerable in society.	UN	1.00 (–)	.86
10	Help protect nature and the environment.	UN	0.85 (.03)	.72
11	Show my appreciation of people with different morals/cultures/views.	UN	0.64 (.04)	.55
12	Make me think.	SD	1.00 (–)	.76
13	Allow me to make my own choices.	SD	1.13 (.05)	.83
14	Be a new, stimulating experience.	ST	1.00 (–)	.85
15	Be exciting.	ST	0.95 (.05)	.78

Item	Positive anchor	Factor	Unstandardized (SE)	Standardized
16	Be pleasant to my senses.	HE	1.00 (–)	.70
17	Be a way to indulge myself.	HE	1.27 (.07)	.81
18	Make me look successful and elicit approval.	ACPO	1.00 (–)	.74
19	Help me achieve success in life.	ACPO	1.33 (.07)	.87
20	Allow me to gain money and status.	ACPO	1.30 (.08)	.78
21	Increase my influence and prestige.	ACPO	1.02 (.06)	.68

Note: SE = Security, CO = Conformity, TR = Tradition, BE = Benevolence, UN = Universalism, SD = Self-Direction, ST = Stimulation, HE = Hedonism, ACPO = Achievement-Power

Table S3. Means, Standard Deviations, and Intercorrelations Among Raw Value-Instantiating Beliefs Scores.

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	SE	CO	TR	BE	UN	SD	ST	HE
Security (SE)	-0.18	1.73								
Conformity (CO)	-0.27	1.77	.69***							
Tradition (TR)	-0.04	1.88	.59***	.73***						
Benevolence (BE)	-0.08	1.36	.56***	.65***	.70***					
Universalism (UN)	-0.78	1.43	.55***	.62***	.54***	.61***				
Self-Direction (SD)	-0.10	1.51	.52***	.58***	.60***	.67***	.56***			

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	SE	CO	TR	BE	UN	SD	ST	HE
Stimulation (ST)	0.08	1.28	.37***	.43***	.47***	.52***	.30***	.50***		
Hedonism (HE)	-0.61	1.25	.47***	.51***	.53***	.6***	.54***	.58***	.56***	
Achievement-Power (ACPO)	-0.45	1.07	.51***	.56***	.56***	.64***	.55***	.67***	.53***	.75***

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table S4. Means, Standard Deviations, and Intercorrelations Among Ipsatized Value-Instantiating Beliefs Scores.

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	SE	CO	TR	BE	UN	SD	ST	HE
Security (SE)	0.11	1.15								
Conformity (CO)	0.02	1.04	.22***							
Tradition (TR)	0.25	1.16	-.02	.24***						
Benevolence (BE)	0.21	0.74	-.20***	-.14***	.04					
Universalism (UN)	-0.50	0.96	-.05	-.01	-.19***	-.03				
Self-Direction (SD)	0.19	0.90	-.21***	-.21***	-.13***	-.01	-.11***			
Stimulation (ST)	0.37	1.02	-.27***	-.32***	-.23***	-.06	-.31***	-.06*		
Hedonism (HE)	-0.32	0.81	-.31***	-.42***	-.33***	-.14***	-.07*	-.11***	.18***	
Achievement-Power (ACPO)	-0.16	0.65	-.34***	-.48***	-.47***	-.16***	-.13***	-.01	.11**	.35***

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table S5. Means, Standard Deviations, and Intercorrelations Among Key Variables and Ipsatized Value-Instantiating Belief Scores.

	Media Use				Individual Characteristics			Behavioural Intentions	
Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	State	Independent	SDO	RWA	Nat. identity	Support	Oppose
Media Use									
State	3.00	1.28							
Independent	2.67	1.07	-.08*						
Individual Characteristics									
Social Dominance Orientation	2.71	1.03	.05	-.11***					
Right-Wing Authoritarianism	3.15	0.85	.48***	-.34***	.17***				
National Identification	4.04	1.08	.39***	-.24***	-.01	.59***			
Behavioural Intentions									
To support the war	1.89	1.21	.31***	-.12***	.05	.45***	.36***		
To oppose the war	1.53	1.00	-.30***	.37***	-.14***	-.50***	-.41***	-.22***	
Value-Instantiating Beliefs									
Security	0.11	1.15	.02	-.09	-.04	.13**	.13**	.06	-.1
Conformity	0.02	1.04	.14**	-.14**	.05	.25***	.23***	.20***	-.16***

Variable	Media Use		Individual Characteristics					Behavioural Intentions	
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	State	Independent	SDO	RWA	Nat. identity	Support	Oppose
Tradition	0.25	1.16	.18***	-.12*	.08	.26***	.18***	.26***	-.21***
Benevolence	0.21	0.74	.00	.06	-.01	-.01	.00	.00	.07
Universalism	-0.50	0.96	-.05	.04	-.01	-.07	.00	-.06	.07
Self-Direction	0.19	0.90	.05	.01	-.04	.05	.01	.06	.03
Stimulation	0.37	1.02	-.10	.14**	-.01	-.20***	-.21***	-.20***	.15***
Hedonism	-0.32	0.81	-.09	.02	.02	-.14**	-.12**	-.14***	.05
Achievement-Power	-0.16	0.65	-.14***	.11*	-.03	-.29***	-.22***	-.25***	.15***

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table S6. Standardized Linear Regressions for Pro-State and Independent Media Consumption Outcomes by Ipsatized VIB.

Outcome	Value Type (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)
A. Pro-state Media Consumption	Security	0.00	0.03	[-0.06, 0.06]	0.992
	Conformity	0.09	0.03	[0.02, 0.15]	0.007
	Tradition	0.13	0.03	[0.07, 0.19]	< .001
	Benevolence	0.02	0.03	[-0.04, 0.08]	0.532
	Universalism	-0.03	0.03	[-0.09, 0.03]	0.342
	Self-direction	0.03	0.03	[-0.03, 0.10]	0.326
	Stimulation	-0.08	0.03	[-0.14, -0.01]	0.016
	Hedonism	-0.07	0.03	[-0.13, -0.00]	0.039
	Achievement–Power	-0.09	0.03	[-0.16, -0.02]	0.008
B. Independent Media Consumption	Security	-0.08	0.03	[-0.14, -0.02]	0.012
	Conformity	-0.11	0.03	[-0.18, -0.05]	< .001
	Tradition	-0.10	0.03	[-0.16, -0.03]	0.003
	Benevolence	0.05	0.03	[-0.01, 0.10]	0.109
	Universalism	0.03	0.03	[-0.03, 0.09]	0.273
	Self-direction	0.01	0.03	[-0.05, 0.07]	0.713
	Stimulation	0.13	0.04	[0.05, 0.20]	< .001
	Hedonism	0.00	0.03	[-0.06, 0.07]	0.947

Outcome	Value Type (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)
	Achievement–Power	0.09	0.03	[0.02, 0.15]	0.009

Note. Standardized coefficients (β) with HC3 robust SEs. Models control for age, education, and gender.

Table S7. Standardized Linear Regressions for Intentions and Attitudes by Ipsatized VIB with Demographic Covariates

Outcome	VIB (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)	p (covars)
A. Intention to Act in Support	Security	0.03	0.03	[-0.03, 0.10]	0.347	
	Conformity	0.16	0.03	[0.10, 0.23]	< .001	
	Tradition	0.23	0.03	[0.16, 0.29]	< .001	
	Benevolence	0.02	0.03	[-0.04, 0.08]	0.538	
	Universalism	-0.04	0.04	[-0.11, 0.03]	0.284	
	Self-direction	0.05	0.03	[-0.01, 0.12]	0.172	
	Stimulation	-0.10	0.03	[-0.16, -0.04]	0.002	
	Hedonism	-0.13	0.03	[-0.19, -0.06]	< .001	
	Achievement–Power	-0.22	0.03	[-0.28, -0.15]	< .001	
	— Covariates —					
	Age	0.20	0.03	[0.14, 0.27]		< .001
	Education	0.00	0.03	[-0.06, 0.06]		0.974
	Gender: Other	-0.48	0.22	[-0.91, -0.06]		0.027
	Gender: Woman	-0.28	0.06	[-0.41, -0.16]		< .001
B. Intention to Act in Opposition	Security	-0.09	0.03	[-0.15, -0.03]	0.003	
	Conformity	-0.14	0.03	[-0.20, -0.08]	< .001	
	Tradition	-0.18	0.03	[-0.25, -0.12]	< .001	

Outcome	VIB (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)	p (covars)
	Benevolence	0.06	0.03	[-0.00, 0.12]	0.072	
	Universalism	0.06	0.03	[0.01, 0.11]	0.046	
	Self-direction	0.03	0.04	[-0.04, 0.10]	0.371	
	Stimulation	0.14	0.04	[0.06, 0.23]	0.002	
	Hedonism	0.04	0.03	[-0.02, 0.10]	0.236	
	Achievement–Power	0.12	0.03	[0.06, 0.19]	< .001	
	— Covariates —					
	Age	-0.16	0.03	[-0.22, -0.09]		< .001
	Education	0.06	0.03	[-0.01, 0.13]		0.079
	Gender: Other	0.51	0.57	[-0.61, 1.62]		0.375
	Gender: Woman	0.07	0.06	[-0.06, 0.19]		0.289
C. Attitude toward the War	Security	0.15	0.03	[0.09, 0.21]	< .001	
	Conformity	0.28	0.03	[0.21, 0.34]	< .001	
	Tradition	0.32	0.03	[0.26, 0.39]	< .001	
	Benevolence	0.00	0.03	[-0.07, 0.06]	0.956	
	Universalism	-0.09	0.03	[-0.15, -0.02]	0.009	
	Self-direction	0.02	0.04	[-0.05, 0.09]	0.678	
	Stimulation	-0.20	0.04	[-0.27, -0.12]	< .001	

Outcome	VIB (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)	p (covars)
	Hedonism	-0.17	0.03	[-0.23, -0.10]	< .001	
	Achievement–Power	-0.33	0.03	[-0.39, -0.27]	< .001	
	— Covariates —					
	Age	0.21	0.03	[0.15, 0.28]		< .001
	Education	-0.06	0.03	[-0.12, 0.01]		0.071
	Gender: Other	-0.91	0.52	[-1.92, 0.11]		0.080
	Gender: Woman	-0.23	0.06	[-0.36, -0.11]		< .001

Note. VIB rows: separate standardized OLS models (HC3 SEs) controlling for age, education, gender; p-values FDR-adjusted within outcome. Covariate rows: baseline standardized model per outcome (raw p).

Table S8. Standardized Linear Regressions for Intentions and Attitudes by Ipsatized VIB with Demographic and Ideological Covariates

Outcome	VIB (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)	p (covars)
A. Intention to Act in Support	Security	-0.02	0.03	[-0.08, 0.04]	0.620	
	Conformity	0.07	0.03	[0.01, 0.13]	0.069	
	Tradition	0.14	0.03	[0.08, 0.20]	< .001	
	Benevolence	0.01	0.03	[-0.05, 0.07]	0.691	
	Universalism	-0.03	0.03	[-0.09, 0.04]	0.620	
	Self-direction	0.04	0.03	[-0.02, 0.09]	0.338	
	Stimulation	-0.02	0.03	[-0.07, 0.04]	0.620	
	Hedonism	-0.07	0.03	[-0.13, -0.01]	0.043	
	Achievement–Power	-0.11	0.03	[-0.17, -0.05]	< .001	
	— Covariates —					
	Age	0.09	0.03	[0.03, 0.15]		0.002
	Education	0.02	0.03	[-0.03, 0.08]		0.461
	Gender: Other	-0.15	0.27	[-0.68, 0.39]		0.589
	Gender: Woman	-0.19	0.06	[-0.31, -0.08]		< .001
	National Identity	0.13	0.03	[0.07, 0.20]		< .001
	RWA	0.35	0.04	[0.27, 0.42]		< .001
	SDO	-0.01	0.03	[-0.08, 0.05]		0.728

Outcome	VIB (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)	p (covars)
B. Intention to Act in Opposition	Security	-0.03	0.03	[-0.09, 0.02]	0.341	
	Conformity	-0.02	0.03	[-0.07, 0.03]	0.442	
	Tradition	-0.07	0.03	[-0.13, -0.02]	0.042	
	Benevolence	0.07	0.03	[0.02, 0.12]	0.042	
	Universalism	0.04	0.02	[-0.01, 0.08]	0.277	
	Self-direction	0.05	0.03	[-0.01, 0.10]	0.277	
	Stimulation	0.04	0.03	[-0.03, 0.11]	0.359	
	Hedonism	-0.02	0.03	[-0.08, 0.03]	0.485	
	Achievement–Power	-0.01	0.03	[-0.07, 0.05]	0.816	
	— Covariates —					
	Age	-0.03	0.03	[-0.08, 0.03]		0.388
	Education	0.04	0.03	[-0.02, 0.10]		0.175
	Gender: Other	0.08	0.22	[-0.36, 0.52]		0.732
	Gender: Woman	-0.04	0.06	[-0.15, 0.07]		0.482
	National Identity	-0.18	0.04	[-0.27, -0.10]		< .001
	RWA	-0.37	0.04	[-0.45, -0.29]		< .001
	SDO	-0.08	0.03	[-0.14, -0.03]		0.004
C. Attitude toward the War	Security	0.07	0.02	[0.02, 0.11]	0.005	

Outcome	VIB (ipsatized)	β	SE	95% CI	p (FDR-adjusted)	p (covars)
	Conformity	0.13	0.02	[0.08, 0.18]	< .001	
	Tradition	0.18	0.02	[0.14, 0.23]	< .001	
	Benevolence	-0.01	0.02	[-0.06, 0.03]	0.615	
	Universalism	-0.06	0.02	[-0.11, -0.01]	0.019	
	Self-direction	0.00	0.02	[-0.05, 0.04]	0.909	
	Stimulation	-0.06	0.03	[-0.11, -0.01]	0.023	
	Hedonism	-0.08	0.02	[-0.13, -0.04]	< .001	
	Achievement–Power	-0.17	0.02	[-0.22, -0.12]	< .001	
	— Covariates —					
	Age	0.04	0.02	[-0.01, 0.08]		0.115
	Education	-0.03	0.02	[-0.07, 0.02]		0.235
	Gender: Other	-0.34	0.37	[-1.07, 0.38]		0.353
	Gender: Woman	-0.09	0.05	[-0.18, -0.00]		0.047
	National Identity	0.25	0.03	[0.18, 0.31]		< .001
	RWA	0.50	0.03	[0.44, 0.57]		< .001
	SDO	0.05	0.03	[-0.00, 0.10]		0.053

Note. VIB rows: separate standardized OLS models (HC3 SEs) controlling for age, education, gender, RWA, SDO, and National Identity; p-values FDR-adjusted within outcome. Covariate rows: baseline standardized model per outcome (raw p).

Figure S1.

LPA 3-Profile Solution.

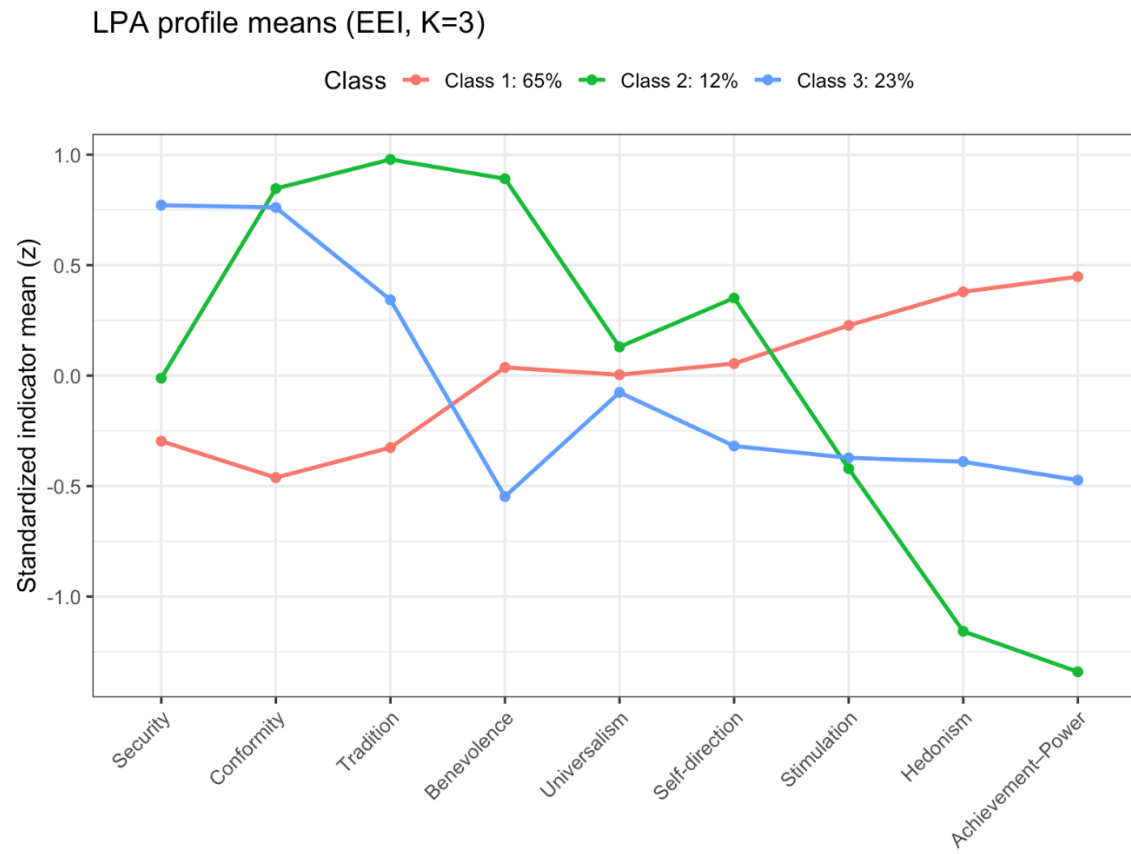


Figure S2.

LPA 6-Profile Solution.

LPA profile means (EEI, K=6)

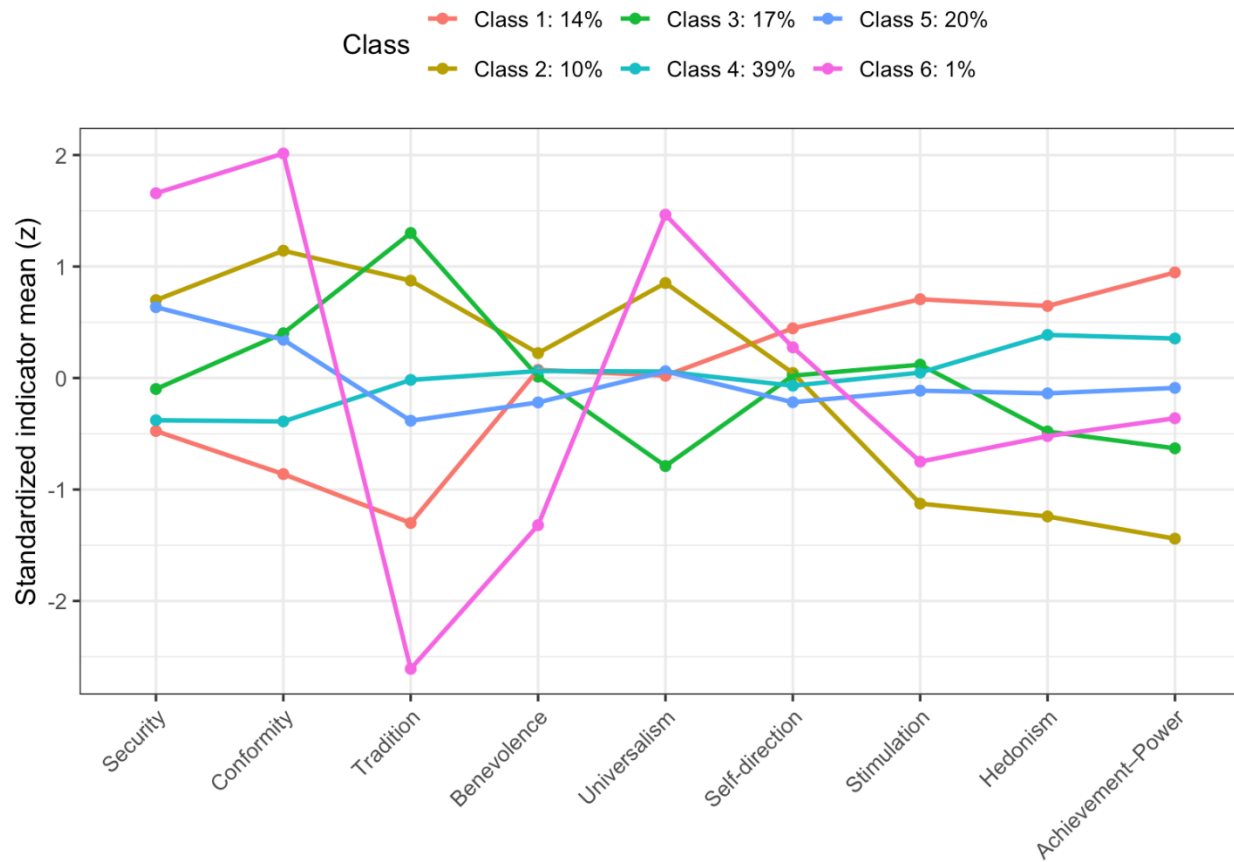


Table S9. Multiple Regressions Predicting Behavioural Intention – K-Means Clustering.

	Attitude towards the war		
	β	95% CI	p
Intercept	-.16	[-.22, -.10]	<.001
National Identity	.23	[.17, .28]	<.001
RWA	.46	[.41, .52]	<.001
SDO	.06	[.01, .10]	.011
VIB Cluster (2)	.41	[.32, .51]	<.001

	Intention to act in support of the war		
	β	95% CI	p
Intercept	-.10	[-.17, -.03]	<.001
National Identity	.12	[.05, .19]	<.001
RWA	.34	[.27, .41]	<.001
SDO	-.005	[-.06, .05]	.873
VIB Cluster (2)	.26	[.13, .38]	<.001

 Intention to act in opposition to the war

	β	<i>SE</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	.06	[.00, .13]	.075
National Identity	-.17	[-.24, -.10]	<.001
RWA	-.35	[-.42, -.28]	<.001
SDO	-.08	[-.14, -.03]	.003
VIB Cluster (2)	-.17	[-.28, -.05]	<.001

Figure S3

Perceived Consequences of the War by K-means Cluster

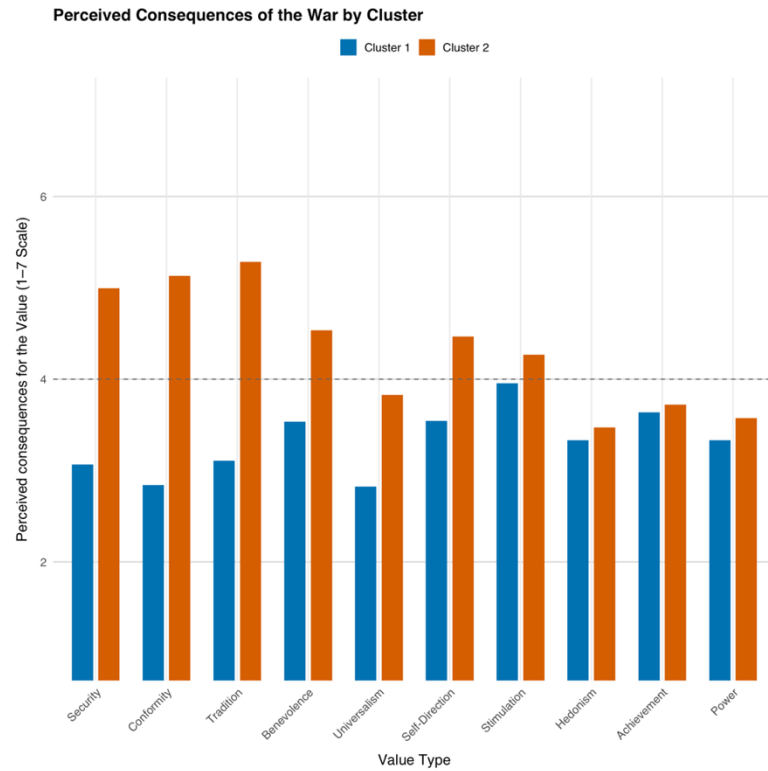
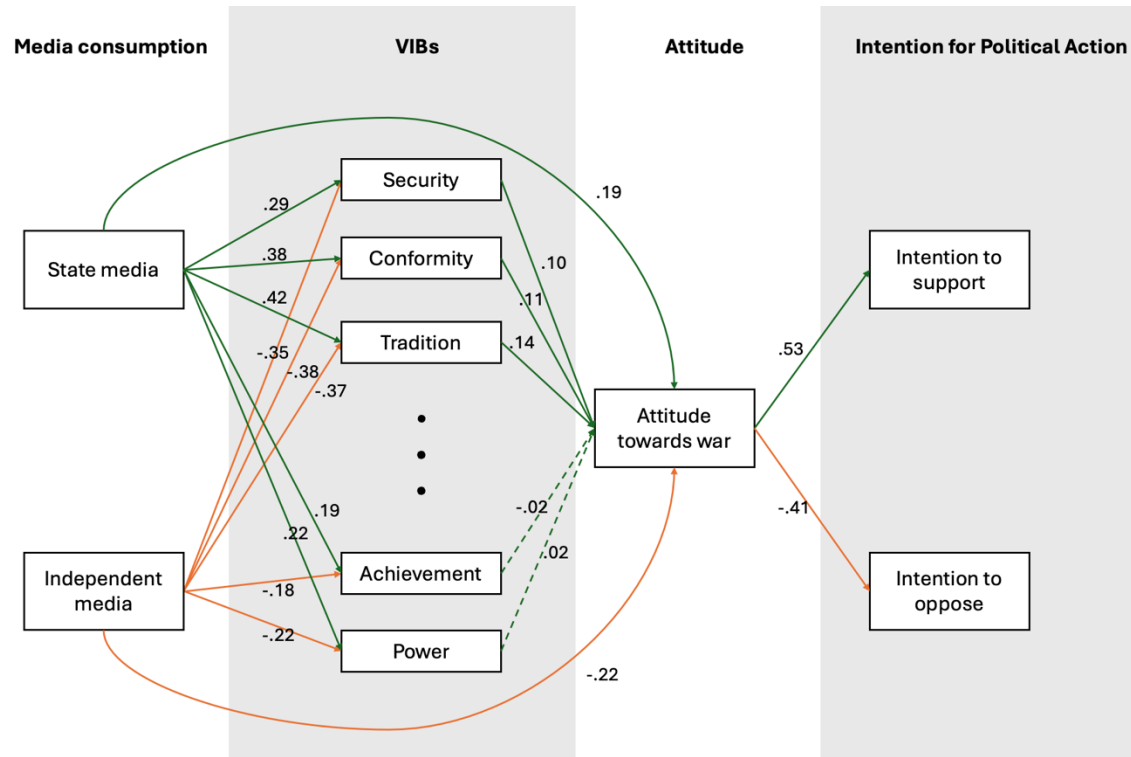


Figure S4

Path Model of Intentions for Political Action



Note. VIBs for Benevolence, Universalism, Self-Direction, Stimulation and Hedonism are omitted for visual clarity. Covariances between variables are not shown. The indirect paths were estimated for each full mediation sequence: media type – VIB – attitude – intention. Green arrows indicate positive relationships, and orange arrows indicate negative relationships. Dashed lines indicate non-significant relationships ($p \geq .05$). All solid arrows represent relationships significant at $p < .001$.

We tested whether the data contradicts the theoretical model where VIBs mediate the relationship between exposure to pro-state versus independent media and attitudes towards the war and then intentions. We estimated a path model where consumption of the two types of media predicted VIBs, VIBs predicted attitudes, and attitudes predicted behavioural intentions, with parallel mediation of media-attitude relationship via VIBs.

Consumption of both pro-state and independent media was strongly related to the VIBs. The more a person consumed pro-state media, the more positive consequences they saw in the war for all values ($\beta \approx .19 - .42, p < .001$). Conversely, the more a person engaged with independent media, the more negative they perceived the consequences of the war ($\beta \approx -.13 - -.38, p \leq .011$).

Of the ten VIBs, five significantly predicted attitudes towards the war. In the order of magnitude of relationship, these were Tradition, Conformity, Security, Stimulation and Hedonism. The conservation values which strongly differentiated between types of construals emerged as also the most predictive of the attitudes towards the war. In addition, the same values were also the most linked to media consumption patterns, suggesting that they are not only the most mobilising, but also the most contested in the media space.

Finally, the mediation analysis confirmed a combined indirect effect of media on attitudes via VIBs ($\beta = .19, p < .001$). The effect was roughly half the size of the remaining main effects of pro-state media ($\beta = .18, p < .001$) and independent media ($\beta = -.22, p < .001$) on the attitude. The indirect effects via VIBs were also significant for behavioural intention to act in support ($\beta = .10, p < .001$) and in opposition ($\beta = -.08, p < .001$) of the war.

Table S10. Linear Regressions of Attitudes towards the War on Pro-State and Independent Media Use

	<i>b</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.02	[2.74, 3.31]	<.001
Pro-State Media Use	.49	[.43, .55]	<.001
Independent Media Use	-.47	[-.54, -.39]	<.001

Table S11. Linear Regressions of Behavioural Intentions on Pro-State and Independent Media Use

Intention to act in support of the war			
	β	95% CI	p
Pro-State Media Use	.29	[.23, .34]	<.001
Independent Media Use	-.11	[-.18, -.04]	<.001
Intention to act in opposition to the war			
	β	SE	p
Pro-State Media Use	-.21	[-.26, -.17]	<.001
Independent Media Use	.33	[.27, .38]	<.001

Table S12. Path Model of Attitudes towards the War based on Pro-State and Independent Media Use, Trust, and their Interaction

	Attitude towards the war		
	<i>b</i>	SE	<i>p</i>
Pro-State Media Use	-.02	.16	.871
Independent Media Use	.34	.20	.092
Pro-State Media Trust	1.45	.19	<.001
Independent Media Trust	-.54	.23	.019
Pro-State Use * Trust	.03	.05	.575
Independent Use * Trust	-.18	.07	.013

Table S13. Path Model of Behavioural Intentions based on Pro-State and Independent Media Use, Trust, and their Interaction

	Intention to act in support of the war		
	<i>b</i>	SE	<i>p</i>
Pro-State Media Use	-.29	.08	<.001
Independent Media Use	.18	.10	.076
Pro-State Media Trust	.08	.09	.360
Independent Media Trust	-.16	.11	.147
Pro-State Use * Trust	.12	.03	<.001
Independent Use * Trust	-.03	.04	.351
	Intention to act in opposition to the war		
	<i>b</i>	SE	<i>p</i>
Pro-State Media Use	-.20	.06	.001
Independent Media Use	-.41	.08	<.001
Pro-State Media Trust	-.43	.07	<.001
Independent Media Trust	-.23	.08	.007
Pro-State Use * Trust	.07	.02	.001
Independent Use * Trust	.20	.03	.000

Table S14. Linear Regressions of Trust towards Media on Conspiracy Mentality

	<i>b</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>
Pro-State Media Trust			
Conspiracy Mentality	-.10	[-.15, -.03]	.001
Independent Media Trust			
Conspiracy Mentality	-.03	[-.08, .02]	.195

Table S15. Linear Regressions of k-means VIB cluster onto media use

	β	95% CI	<i>p</i>
Pro-State Media Use	.09	[.06, .11]	<.001
Independent Media Use	-.06	[-.09, -.03]	<.001